State of Hawaii Department of Health Clean Water Branch	**Do NOT submit this document.**

General Guidelines for NOI Forms B through L

General Guidelines for Notice of Intent for Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-55, Appendices B through L, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC)

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I. NPDES General Permit

A. The State of Hawaii, Department of Health (DOH), is delegated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit program in Hawaii. The NPDES permit program is described in and administered through the Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Chapter 11-55, entitled "Water Pollution Control."

B. Appendices B through L of HAR, Chapter 11-55 are the specific NPDES General Permits authorizing various types of discharges to State waters. Appendix A of HAR, Chapter 11-55 lists the Standard Conditions for the NPDES General Permits. HAR, Chapter 11-55 and its appendices may be downloaded from http://www.hawaii.gov/health/about/rules/admrules.html.

C. The Notice of Intent (NOI), according to HAR, Section 11-55-01, is "a form used to notify the director, within a specified time, that a person seeks coverage under a general permit." The following table indicates the NOI Form to be submitted for each type of NPDES General Permit coverage.

HAR, Chapter 11-55	Types of Discharges Authorized by an NPDES General Permit	CWB-NOI Form # (Filename)
Appendix B	Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities	CWB-NOI Form B (cwb-noib.*)
Appendix C	Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity	CWB-NOI Form C (cwb-noic.*)
Appendix D	Treated Effluent from Leaking Underground Storage Tank Remedial Activities	CWB-NOI Form D (cwb-noid.*)
Appendix E	Once Through Cooling Water Less Than One (1) Million Gallons Per Day	CWB-NOI Form E (cwb-noie.*)
Appendix F	Hydrotesting Waters	CWB-NOI Form F (cwb-noif.*)
Appendix G	Construction Activity Dewatering Effluent	CWB-NOI Form G (cwb-noig.*)
Appendix H	Treated Process Wastewater from Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	CWB-NOI Form H (cwb-noih.*)

HAR, Chapter 11-55	Types of Discharges Authorized by an NPDES General Permit	CWB-NOI Form # (Filename)
Appendix I	Treated Process Wastewater from Well Drilling Activities	CWB-NOI Form I (cwb-noii.*)
Appendix J	Occasional or Unintentional Discharges from Recycled Water Systems	WWB-NOI Form J (wwb-noij.*)
Appendix K	Discharges of Storm Water and Certain Non-Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems	CWB-NOI Form K (cwb-noik.*)
Appendix L	Circulation Water from Decorative Ponds or Tanks	CWB-NOI Form L (cwb-noil.*)

* = The file extensions are “wpd” for Wordperfect documents, “doc” for MSWord documents, and “pdf” for Adobe Acrobat documents.

D. The Notice of General Permit Coverage (NGPC) is defined in HAR, Section 11-55-01 as "an authorization issued to the owner or operator by the department to comply with the NPDES general permit."

II. Class of Receiving State Waters Not Covered by NPDES General Permits

NPDES General Permits cover all areas of the State except for discharges in or to State waters classified by the DOH as "Class 1, Inland Waters," "Class AA, Marine Waters," and areas restricted in accordance with the State's "No Discharge" policy in HAR, Chapter 11-54, entitled "Water Quality Standards."

III. Discharge Activities Covered by an NPDES General Permit

The requirements for each NPDES General Permit are listed in the Appendices of HAR, Chapter 11-55. The following excerpts from the appendices are descriptions of applicable discharge activities covered by the NPDES General Permits.

A. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix B

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges composed entirely of storm water runoff associated with an industrial activity(ies), as categorized in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i) through 122.26(b)(14)(ix) and 122.26(b)(14)(xi). The following facilities are regulated under this NPDES General Permit.

Subpart Description

(i) Facilities subject to storm water effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards, or toxic pollutants effluent standards under 40 CFR, Subchapter N [except facilities with toxic pollutant effluent standards which are exempt under category (xi) in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)].

(ii) Facilities classified as:

SIC 24 (except 2434)	Lumber and Wood Products
SIC 26 (except 265 & 267)	Paper and Allied Products
SIC 28 (except 283 & 285)	Chemicals and Allied Products
SIC 29	Petroleum and Coal Products
SIC 311	Leather Tanning and Finishing
SIC 32 (except 323)	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products
SIC 33	Primary Metal Industries

SIC 3441	Fabricated Structural Metal
SIC 373	Ship and Boat Building and Repairing

(iii) Facilities including active or inactive mining operations; oil and gas exploration; production, processing, or treatment operations; or transmission facilities that discharge storm water contaminated by contact with or that has come into contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts or waste products located on the site of such operations. Inactive mining operations are mining sites that are not being actively mined, but which have an identifiable owner or operator; inactive mining sites do not include sites where mining claims are being maintained prior to disturbances associated with the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of mined materials, nor sites where minimal activities are undertaken for the sole purpose of maintaining a mining claim.

SIC 10	Metal Mining
SIC 11	Anthracite Mining
SIC 12	Coal Mining
SIC 13	Oil and Gas Extraction
SIC 14	Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels

(iv) Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

(v) Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes (waste that is received from any of the facilities described under this subsection) including those that are subject to regulation under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

(vi) Facilities involved in the recycling of material, including metal scrapyards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, and automobile junkyards, including, but limited to those classified as:

SIC 5015	Motor Vehicle Parts, Used
SIC 5093	Scrap and Waste Materials

(vii) Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites.

(viii) Transportation facilities which have vehicle maintenance shops, equipment cleaning operations, or airport de-icing operations. Only those portions of the facility that are either involved in vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, or airport de-icing operations, or which are otherwise identified under 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(vii) or (ix)-(xi) are associated with industrial activity.

SIC 40	Railroad Transportation
SIC 41	Local and Suburban Transit
SIC 42 (except 4221-25)	Motor Freight and Warehousing
SIC 43	U.S. Postal Service
SIC 44	Water Transportation
SIC 45	Transportation by Air
SIC 5171	Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals

(ix) Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility, with a design flow of 1.0 mgd or more, or required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 CFR Part 403. Not included are farm lands, domestic gardens, or lands used for sludge

management where sludge is beneficially reused and which are not physically located in the confines of the facility, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 of the CWA.

(xi) Facilities which are not otherwise included in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(ii)-(x).

SIC 20	Food and Kindred Products
SIC 21	Tobacco Products
SIC 22	Textile Mill Products
SIC 23	Apparel and Other Textile Products
SIC 2434	Wood Kitchen Cabinets
SIC 25	Furniture and Fixtures
SIC 265	Paperboard Containers and Boxes
SIC 267	Converted Paper and Paper Board Products (except containers and boxes)
SIC 27	Printing and Publishing
SIC 283	Drugs
SIC 285	Paints, Varnishes, Lacquer, Enamels
SIC 30	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products
SIC 31 (except 311)	Leather and Leather Products
SIC 323	Products of Purchased Glass
SIC 34 (except 3441)	Fabricated Metal Products
SIC 35	Industrial Machinery and Equipment, except Electrical
SIC 36	Electronic and Other Electric Equipment
SIC 37 (except 373)	Transportation Equipment
SIC 38	Instruments and Related Products
SIC 39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries
SIC 4221	Farm Products Warehousing and Storage
SIC 4222	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
SIC 4225	General Warehousing and Storage

B. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix C

This NPDES General Permit shall cover discharges composed entirely of storm water runoff associated with construction activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation that result in the disturbance of one (1) acre or more of total land area. This general permit also covers activities that disturb less than one (1) acre of total land area that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one (1) acre or more of total land area (40 CFR §122.26(b)(15)).

1. A "larger common plan of development or sale" is a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one plan. The following are examples of activities which are and are not considered to be a "common plan of development or sale:"

   a. A 20-acre lot which a developer plans to build the infrastructure and intends to construct homes or other structures sometime in the near future would be considered to be a "common plan of development or sale" if the homes or other structures are included on the developer's original site plan.

   b. A 20-acre lot which a developer plans to build the infrastructure and sell the parcels (which are less than one (1) acre) to separate, independent builders would be considered to be a "part of a larger common plan of development" if the homes or other structures are included on the developer's original site plan. The separate, independent builders would be required to obtain NPDES General Permit coverage.

c. A 20-acre lot which a developer plans to build the infrastructure and sell the parcels (which are less than one (1) acre) to separate, independent builders would not be considered to be a "part of a larger common plan of development" if the homes or other structures are not included on the developer's original site plan. The separate, independent builders would not be required to obtain NPDES General Permit coverage.

2. My Project Will Disturb Less Than One Acre, but It May Be Part of a “Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale." How Can I tell and What Must I Do?

If your smaller project is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that collectively will disturb one (1) or more acres (e.g., you are building on three (3) half-acre residential lots in a 10-acre development or are putting in a parking lot in a large retail center) you need permit coverage. The “plan" in a common plan of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot. You must still meet the definition of operator in order to be required to get permit coverage, regardless of the acreage you personally disturb. As a subcontractor, it is unlikely you would need a permit (63 FR 7859-7860).

3. When Can You Consider Future Construction on a Property To Be Part of a Separate Plan of Development or Sale?

In many cases, a common plan of development or sale consists of many small construction projects that collectively add up to one (1) or more acres of total disturbed land. For example, an original common plan of development for a residential subdivision might lay out the streets, house lots, and areas for parks, schools and commercial development that the developer plans to build or sell to others for development. All these areas would remain part of the common plan of development or sale until the intended construction occurs. After this initial plan is completed for a particular parcel, any subsequent development or redevelopment of that parcel would be regarded as a new plan of development, and would then be subject to the one-acre cutoff for storm water permitting purposes (63 FR 7860).

C. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix D

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges of treated effluent from facilities where petroleum hydrocarbons have been released from underground storage tanks and the cleanup or remedial action involves a release or discharge to State waters.

D. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix E

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges of once through cooling water of a total flow of less than one (1) million gallons per day (mgd) to State waters. "Once through cooling water" means water passed through the main cooling condensers one or two times for the purpose of removing waste heat.

E. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix F

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges of hydrotesting waters from facilities or activities to State waters. "Hydrotesting Waters" means water used to test the integrity of a tank or pipeline.

F. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix G

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges from the dewatering process of construction activities of any size.

G. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix H

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges of treated process wastewater effluent from petroleum bulk stations and terminals. Treated process wastewater effluent covered by this NPDES General Permit includes tank water draws; product displacement process wastewater; wash down and fire hydrant system test waters; service station tank draws; recovered groundwater; and contaminated storm water runoff from the product storage and handling areas.

H. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix I

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges of treated process wastewater effluent associated with well drilling activities. Treated process wastewater covered by this NPDES General Permit includes well drilling slurries, lubricating fluids wastewaters, and well purge wastewaters.

I. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix J

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges composed entirely of R-1 water or R-1 water with any combination of stormwater or potable water or water used primarily for irrigation where the R-1 water is supplied from a treatment works and is conveyed or used by a recycled water system.

J. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix K

This NPDES General Permit covers storm water and certain non-storm water discharges, provided they do not cause or contribute to any violation of Water Quality Standards, to State waters from small municipal separate storm sewer systems.

Non-storm water discharges authorized by this general permit, provided that they do not cause or contribute to any violation of water quality standards, include:

(1) Water line flushing;
(2) Landscape irrigation;
(3) Diverted stream flows;
(4) Rising ground waters;
(5) Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined in 40 CFR §35.2005(20));
(6) Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
(7) Discharges from potable water sources and foundation drains;
(8) Air conditioning condensate;
(9) Irrigation water;
(10) Springs;
(11) Water from crawl space pumps and footing drains;
(12) Lawn watering runoff;
(13) Water from individual residential car washing;
(14) Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
(15) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
(16) Residual street wash water; and
(17) Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities.

K. HAR, Chapter 11-55, Appendix L

This NPDES General Permit covers discharges of circulation water from decorative ponds or tanks containing fish or other aquatic species, not including mammals. This general permit also covers discharges of circulation water from decorative ponds or tanks that do not contain

fish or other aquatic species provided that the discharge complies with HAR, Chapter 11-54, titled "Water Quality Standards."

IV. North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) United States Structure Codes as applicable to CWB-NOI Forms B, D, E, and H

NAICS United States Structure Codes (four- to six-digit industry code) replaced the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes in September 2002. See http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naicstab.htm for 1997 NAICS and 1987 SIC Correspondence Tables to determine the NAICS code(s) and description(s) for your facility. See also http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html.

V. Glossary of Chemicals as applicable to CWB-NOI Forms B, D, F, G, H, I, and L

This glossary is for general use and is not intended to be a complete or definitive reference. The parameters are categorized into Metals, Organonitrogen Compounds, Pesticides, Phenols, Phthalates, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Volatile Organics, and Others and are listed alphabetically.

The information was obtained primarily from Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ambient Water Quality Criteria documents which are referenced in EPA's Quality Criteria for Water (EPA 440/5-86-001), updated May 1, 1987. Additional information was obtained form the EPA pamphlet "Suspended, Cancelled and Restricted Pesticides," January 1985; The Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 10th Ed. (Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.,Inc., New York, 1981); and The Farm Chemicals Handbook (Meister Publishing Company, Willoughby, OH, 1988).

Information on organotins was obtained from the International Organotin Symposium held at Halifax, Nova Scotia in September 1987 and published in Volume 4 of the Oceans '87 Proceedings, by the Marine Technology Society, Washington D.C., and IEEE Ocean Engineering Society, Piscataway, NJ.

A. Metals

Antimony - A metal used as a hardening alloy for lead, particularly in lead-acid batteries. Also used as a semiconductor and in pyrotechnics.

Arsenic - A metal used as an alloy with lead and copper in shot, batteries, and cables. Arsenic trioxide is used as a pigment and as an insecticide, rodenticide, herbicide, sheep and cattle dip, hide preservative, and wood preservative. It was used as a pesticide in the production of canec panels in Hilo. Use in houses is restricted to concentrations below 1.5 percent. Carcinogen.

Beryllium - A metal for various high-technology uses including nuclear reactor moderator and structural material. Carcinogen.

Cadmium - A metal used in electroplating and coating, alloys, nickel-cadmium batteries, pigments, and in a variety of other industrial areas.

Chromium - A metal used in plating, alloys and in pigments. Hexavalent forms are most toxic and are used in cooling tower additives.

Copper - A metal used in wiring, plumbing, electroplating, alloys, insecticides, and in anti-fouling paints.

Lead - A metal used in batteries, gasoline additives, solder, and ammunition.

Mercury - A metal used in dentistry, electronics, instruments, lamps, metallurgy and formerly in anti-fouling paints.

Nickel - A metal used in alloys, electroplating, and batteries.

Selenium - A metalloid element used in electronics, rubber production, dandruff shampoo, and a trace element in animal feed.

Silver - A metal with various electronic, chemical, plating, photographic, and dental uses.

Thallium - A metal. Pesticide registration of thallium sulfate cancelled.

Tributyltin - Tributyltin is of environmental concern primarily because of its use in marine anti-fouling paints. This use has recently been restricted by Congress. Organotins have also been used in agriculture and residential areas to control fungi and insects including moths, houseflies, cockroaches, and mosquito larvae. The largest use is in stabilizing polyvinyl chloride polymers used in construction materials and food packaging.

Zinc - A metal used in alloys, electroplating, galvanizing, batteries, and cathodic protection.

B. Organonitrogen Compounds

Benzidine - Aromatic amine used in dye production. Carcinogen.

Dinitro-o-cresol - Pesticide, fungicide, insecticide and miticide. Also used as a blossom-thinning agent on fruit trees.

Dinitrotoluene - Commercial and military explosive.

Diphenylhydrazine - Used as a reagent for the sugars arabinose and lactose and for the production of phenylbutanone and benzidine.

Nitrobenzene - Used in the production of aniline dyes, rubber, medicinals, metal polish, shoe black, perfume, and as a combustion propellant and chemical reaction, and crystallizing solvent.

Nitrosamines - Only small quantities are synthesized for research and rubber and pesticide production. Primary environmental exposure is probably due to the nitrosation of amine and amide precursors in reactions in air, soil, water, food, and animal systems. Carcinogen.

C. Pesticides

Aldrin - Insecticide used in ground injection for termite control and non-food plant dip. Registration for other uses cancelled. Metabolizes to dieldrin. Carcinogen.

Chlordane - Insecticide used for termite control and non-food plant dip. Registration for other uses cancelled. Carcinogen.

Chlorpyrifos - Organophosphorus insecticide (a.k.a. Dursban, Lorsban). Used locally for termite control.

DDT - Persistent lipid-soluble chlorinated pesticide. Formerly most widely used. All pesticide uses cancelled except by government agencies and physicians. Metabolizes to DDE and TDE. Carcinogen.

Demeton - Systemic insecticide and acaricide applied as a foliage spray and soil drench.

Dieldrin - Persistent insecticide used in ground injection for termite control and as non-food plant dip. Registration for other uses cancelled. Carcinogen.

Endosulfan -Insecticide and acaricide (a.k.a. Thiodan). Used on pineapples in Hawaii.

Endrin - Pesticide, rodenticide, and avicide. Used on sugarcane to control the sugarcane beetle. Registration cancelled for control of the sugarcane borer. Teratogen.

Guthion - Organophosphorus pesticide used for many pests on various fruits, melons, nuts, vegetables, field crops, ornamental, and shade trees.

Heptachlor - Insecticide registered for termite control and non-food plant dip. Registration for other uses cancelled. Carcinogen.

Lindane - Broad spectrum insecticide used in livestock sprays, forestry, christmas trees, structural treatments, hardwood logs and lumber, dog sprays, dusts and dips, flea collars, moth sprays, seed treatments, shelf paper, and household sprays. Carcinogen.

Malathion - Organophosphorus insecticide used for many insects including: aphids, spider mites, scale insects, house flies, mosquitos, and for insects attacking fruits, vegetables, ornamental and stored products. Used in public health programs to control mosquitos.

Methoxychlor - Organochlorine pesticide.

Mirex - Organophosphorus insecticide. Registration cancelled 12/01/77. Mirex was used to control fire ants on pineapples in Hawaii.

Parathion - Organophosphorus pesticide used on fruit, nut, vegetable, and field crops.

TDE - Metabolite of DDT. Carcinogen.

Toxaphene - 175 compounds of chlorinated camphene. Formerly the most heavily used pesticide. Registration cancelled in 1982 with exceptions for cattle, pineapples, and bananas. No U.S. production. Persistent in the environment. Carcinogen.

D. Phenols

Chlorinated Phenols - (Includes cholorinated cresols). Synthesis of dyes, pigments, resins, pesticides, herbicides and used directly as flea repellents, fungicides, wood preservatives, mold inhibitors, antiseptics, disinfectants, and anti-gumming agents in gasoline. Chlorinated phenol pesticide products include 2,4-D, 2,4-DCP, 2,4,5-T, 2,3,4,6-TCP, and PCP. Some forms carcinogenic.

2-Chlorophenol - Intermediate in chemical production of fungicides, slimicides, bactericides, antiseptics, disinfectants, and wood and glue preservatives. Can be produced in the chlorination of drinking water and sewage. May be biodegraded.

2,4-Dichlorophenol - Used in the production of herbicides (2,4-D) and in mothproofing, antiseptics, and seed disinfectants. Metabolic and photodegradation product of the above.

Nitrophenols - 2,4,6 trinitrophenol (picric acid) has been used as an explosive, dye intermediate, reagent, germicide, fungicide, staining agent and tissue fixative, and in photochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and metal etching. Mono and dinitrophenols would occur in the environment primarily from discharges from manufacturing plants or possibly from the degradation of pesticides. They are used in the production of dyes, photochemicals, pesticides, wood preservatives, explosives, and leather treatments. See also 2,4 dinitro-o-cresol.

Pentachlorophenol - Very common pesticide, fungicide, and bactericide (a.k.a. PCP).

Phenol - Used in production of epoxy and phenolic resins, pharmaceuticals, germicides, fungicides, slimicides, herbicides, dyes and acids, and as a disinfectant and antiseptic.

E. Phthalates

Phthalate Esters - Plasticizers used especially in Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) production. Easily extractable and up to 60 percent of the total weight of plastic. Also used in the production of pesticide carriers, cosmetics, fragrances, munitions, industrial oils, and insect repellents.

F. Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Acenaphthene - Coal tar product used in the manufacturing of dyes and plastics and as an insecticide and fungicide. Also detected in cigarette smoke and gasoline exhaust.

Fluoranthene - A polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon. Primarily a pyrolysis product formed in frying, smoking, incineration, etc. Natural as well as man-made sources. Carcinogen.

Naphthalene - Primary parameter of coal tar. Used in dye production, formulation of solvents, and chemical synthesis. Also used in lubricants and motor fuels, and as a moth repellant, insecticide, anthelminthic, vermicide, and intestinal antiseptic.

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons - Diverse class of compounds formed by incomplete combustion of organics with insufficient oxygen. Examples include benzo[a]pyrene and benz[a]anthracene. Carcinogen.

G. Volatile Organics

Acrolein - Biocide for weed, algae, mollusk and slime control, and to protect liquid fuels from microorganisms. Also used in leather tanning, tissue fixation, paper, textiles, crease-proofing cotton, and as a chemical intermediate, plasticizer, copolymer in photography, builder in laundry and dishwashing detergents, and coating for aluminum and steel.

Acrylonitrile - Copolymer used in the production of fibers and plastics (e.g., ABS Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene plastic), and latexes and chemicals. Banned as a resin for soft drink containers and as a fumigant. Similar toxic effects as cyanide. Carcinogen.

Benzene - Coal tar and petroleum product used in pharmaceutical and chemical synthesis, including the production of styrene, detergents, pesticides, thinners, and inks. Also used as a cleaner and degreaser, solvent, and gasoline anti-knock additive. Carcinogen.

BHC - Benzene hexachloride. See hexachlorocyclohexane and lindane. Carcinogen.

Carbon Tetrachloride - Solvent and grain fumigant also used in fire extinguishers. Carcinogen.

Chlorinated Benzenes - Solvents for fats, oils and greases, also used as fumigants, degreasers, lubricants, dielectrics, dye carriers, wood preservatives; in chemical, pesticide, and herbicide production; heat transfer; military pyrotechnics; and termite control. Carcinogen.

Chlorinated Ethanes - Used in the production of tetraethyl lead and vinyl chloride and as solvents and chemical intermediates. Some forms carcinogenic.

Chloroalkyl ethers - Used in organic synthesis, textiles, ion exchange resins, pesticides, and reaction solvents.

Chloroform - Chemical solvent. Formed in the chlorination of sewage and water supplies. Carcinogen.

Dichlorobenzenes - Used in air deodorants, insecticides, chemical production, dyes, herbicides, and degreasers.

Dichlorobenzidine - Used in the production of dyes and pigments and a curing agent for polyurethanes. Carcinogen.

Dichloroethylenes - Intermediate in chemical production, and polyvinylidene chloride copolymers in food packaging materials (e.g., plastic wrap) and tank coatings. Degradation products of larger chlorinated hydrocarbons. Carcinogen.

Dichloropropane - Soil fumigant for nematodes, oil and fat solvent, and degreaser.

Dichloropropene - Soil fumigant for nematodes, used in Hawaii on pineapples. Also oil and fat solvent and degreaser.

Ethylbenzene - Up to 20 percent of gasoline. Widespread commercial use including production of styrene, diluents in paints, and used as insecticides.

Hexachlorobutadiene - Organic solvent used in chlorine production recovery, in rubber and lubricant production, and as a gyroscope fluid. Carcinogen.

Hexachlorocyclohexane - Broad spectrum insecticide (a.k.a. BHC). Only the gamma isomer, lindane, is currently registered and produced. Carcinogen.

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene - Base of several chlorinated pesticides including: aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, heptachlor, endrin, isodrin, kepone, mirex, endosulfan, and pentac. Also used in the production of flame retardants.

Isophorone - Solvent for fats, oils, gums, natural and synthetic resins, cellulose derivatives, lacquers, pesticides and herbicides. Used in chemical and plant growth retardant production.

Tetrachloroethylene - Solvent in textile and dry cleaning, metal cleaning, and chemical production (a.k.a. perchloroethylene or PCE). Carcinogen.

Toluene - Aviation fuel and high-octane blending stock, chemical intermediate, thinner, solvent for paints, gums, resins, oils, rubber, and vinyl, and used in plastic cement, chemicals, explosives, and detergents.

Trichlorinated ethanes - Metal degreaser, chemical intermediate, adhesive and resin solvent, pesticide, dry cleaning solvent, formerly used as a fumigant 1,1,2 isomer carcinogenic.

Trichloroethylene - Degreasing solvent in metal industries. Formerly dry cleaning solvent and extractive solvent in foods (a.k.a. TCE). Carcinogen.

Vinyl chloride - Polymerized in the production of PVC, the most widely used material in the manufacture of plastics. All pesticide uses cancelled (whether an active or inert ingredient) for uses in the home, food handling establishments, hospitals, and enclosed areas. Degradation product of larger chlorinated hydrocarbons. Carcinogen.

H. Others

Chlorine - Chlorine is commonly used to disinfect wastewater and water supplies and to control fouling organisms in cooling water systems.

Cyanide - Used and formed in many industrial processes including steel, petroleum, plastics, synthetic fibers, metal plating, mining, and chemical industries.

Dioxin - Trace contaminant of chlorinated phenols, chlorinated phenoxy acids (especially the herbicide 2,4,5-T and Silvex), and hexachlorophene. Carcinogen.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) - Used as a transformer and capacitor fluid. Also used as a heat transfer, hydraulic, compressor, and vacuum pump fluid, plasticizer, and in lubricants and wax extenders. No longer manufactured in the United States. All pesticide uses eliminated. Carcinogen.

VI. Availability of NOI Forms

The NOI Forms are WordPerfect and MSWord documents. Hard copies and electronic files are available. The NOI Forms and Guidelines may be downloaded in Adobe Acrobat, MSWord, and/or WordPerfect formats from the CWB website at http://www.hawaii.gov/health/environmental/water/cleanwater/forms/index.html. In the future, the Guidelines and Forms may be provided in html format. See Section V.A.1. and V.A.2. for the CWB and WWB's mailing and street addresses.

VII. Inquiries and Submittals

A. CWB-NOI Form questions should be directed to the Engineering Section of the CWB at (808) 586-4309 or fax number (808) 586-4352 and submissions should be directed to the street or mailing address listed below:

1. Street Address
Clean Water Branch
State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 301
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-4920

2. Mailing Address
Clean Water Branch
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3378

B. WWB-NOI Form J questions should be directed to the WWB at (808) 586-4294 or fax number (808) 586-4300 and submissions should be directed to the street or mailing address listed below:

1. Street Address
Wastewater Branch
State Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 309
Honolulu, HI 96814-4920

2. Mailing Address
Wastewater Branch
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3378

C. For facilities/projects on the island of Oahu, submit one (1) copy of the NOI Form and supporting documents with the owner's original signature.

D. For facilities/projects on the island of Hawaii, submit three (3) copies of the NOI Form and supporting documents. One copy of the NOI Form shall include the owner's original signature.

E. For facilities/projects located on islands other than Oahu and Hawaii, submit two (2) copies of the NOI Form and supporting documents. One copy of the NOI Form shall include the owner's original signature.

F. Submittal to Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) for Review

1. Failure to comply is a ground for the DOH to find the NOI incomplete and suspend processing or return the NOI.

2. Renewals and administrative extensions of NGPCs do not require SHPD review.

3. If the new project, activity, or site to be covered by CWB-NOI Form C has already been reviewed by SHPD prior to submittal of the NOI to DOH, the owner or operator shall identify any applicable prior comments, recommendations, or other communications by the SHPD and submit copies or a summary of SHPD materials in CWB-NOI Form C. Extensive materials should be summarized or listed.

4. If the new project, activity, or site to be covered by CWB-NOI Form C is to be reviewed by the SHPD at the time of the NOI submittal to DOH, the owner or operator shall also submit a copy of the NOI to SHPD for their review.

5. Contact SHPD through the information below or check their website for updated contact information at www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/hpd/hpcontact.htm:

a. O`ahu Office
   (1) Kakuhihewa Building, 601 Kamokila Blvd., Suite 555, Kapolei, Hawai`i 96707
   (2) Mailing address: P.O. Box 621, Honolulu, Hawai`i 96809
   (3) Ph: (808) 692-8015
   (4) Fax: (808) 692-8020
   (5) E-mail the Archaeology Branch on O`ahu at Sara.L.Collins@hawaii.gov.

b. Kaua`i Office
   (1) 5532 Tapa Street, Koloa, Hawai`i 96756
   (2) Ph: (808) 742-7033
   (3) Fax: (808) 742-7329
   (4) E-mail the Archaeology Branch on Kaua`i at Nancy.A.McMahon@hawaii.gov.

c. Maui Office
   (1) 150 Mahalani Street, Wailuku, Hawai`i 96793
   (2) Ph: (808) 243-5169
   (3) Fax: (808) 243-5838
   (4) E-mail the Archaeology Branch on Mau`i at Melissa.A.Kirkendall@hawaii.gov.

d. Hawai`i Island Office
   (1) P.O. Box 67, Hilo, Hawai`i 96720
   (2) Ph: (808) 933-0482
   (3) Fax: (808) 933-0483
   (4) E-mail the Archaeology Branch on Hawai`i at Patrick.C.McCoy@hawaii.gov.

G. The submittal date is the date the CWB or WWB receives the NOI Form(s). The 30 day period includes weekends and holidays.

1. For CWB-NOI Form C: Any new construction activity which results in the disturbance of greater or equal to one (1) acre shall submit an NOI at least 30 days before the construction activity begins.

2. For all other NOI Forms: The complete NOI Form(s) shall be submitted no later than 30 calendar days before the proposed starting date of any discharge activities or before the potential discharge of pollutants to State waters.

H. Retain a copy of the NOI Form and supporting documents for the owner's or operator's or duly authorized representative's records.

VIII. Filing Fee

A. Every owner or operator, including federal, state, and county government agencies, seeking coverage under an NPDES General Permit shall pay a filing fee of $500 for each NOI Form submitted to the CWB or WWB.

B. The filing fee shall be submitted with the applicable NOI Form and shall be made payable to the "State of Hawaii" in the form of a cashier's check or money order.

C. The filing fee shall not be refunded nor applied to any subsequent NPDES individual permit application following final action denying coverage under the NPDES General Permit provisions.

IX. Completeness of the NOI Form

A. The NOI Form will not be considered complete unless every item is appropriately addressed. If an item does not apply, enter "N/A," for "not applicable," to show that the item was considered.

B. An incomplete NOI Form will delay the issuance of the NGPC and also disqualify the owner or operator from obtaining automatic coverage.

X. Supporting Documents (Attachments to NOI)

If reference is made in the NOI to attached supporting documents, the referencing statement should be written as follows, "Refer to Attachment No. __, entitled "_____," dated ____, on page ___, and paragraph ___," with the blanks filled in as applicable. In addition, a separate list of all attached supporting documents shall be submitted with the NOI.

XI. Notification

A. Acknowledgment of NOI Form

The Director will notify the owner or operator or its duly authorized representative of receipt of the NOI Form within 30 days of receipt. The director may waive this 30 day requirement by notifying the owner or operator in writing of an NGPC before the 30 days expire.

B. Automatic Coverage

1. The owner or operator may be authorized to discharge under an NPDES General Permit with risks on the 30th day after the DOH receives the complete NOI Form, including supporting documents, all site-specific plans, operator and/or general contractor information, necessary permits, and the applicable filing fee.

2. The owner or operator may not begin to discharge to State waters if, before the 30th day, the Director notifies the owner or its duly authorized representative that the NOI Form was incomplete. The 30 day period shall start over upon receipt of the revised NOI Form.

3. The Director may issue an NGPC to the owner or operator after automatic coverage applies under HAR, Section 11-55-34.09(e)(2). The Director may impose conditions in an NGPC or add conditions to an issued NGPC to ensure that the activity or discharge(s) complies with the terms and conditions of the NPDES General Permit and to ensure that State Water Quality Standards will not be violated.

4. Automatic coverage may not be selected for renewal of an NGPC.

C. An NGPC may limit coverage under the NPDES General Permit to a term of less than five (5) years.

D. See the "NPDES General Permit Coverage Processing Flowchart" dated June 17, 1997 on the last page of these General Guidelines.

XII. Abbreviations and Acronyms

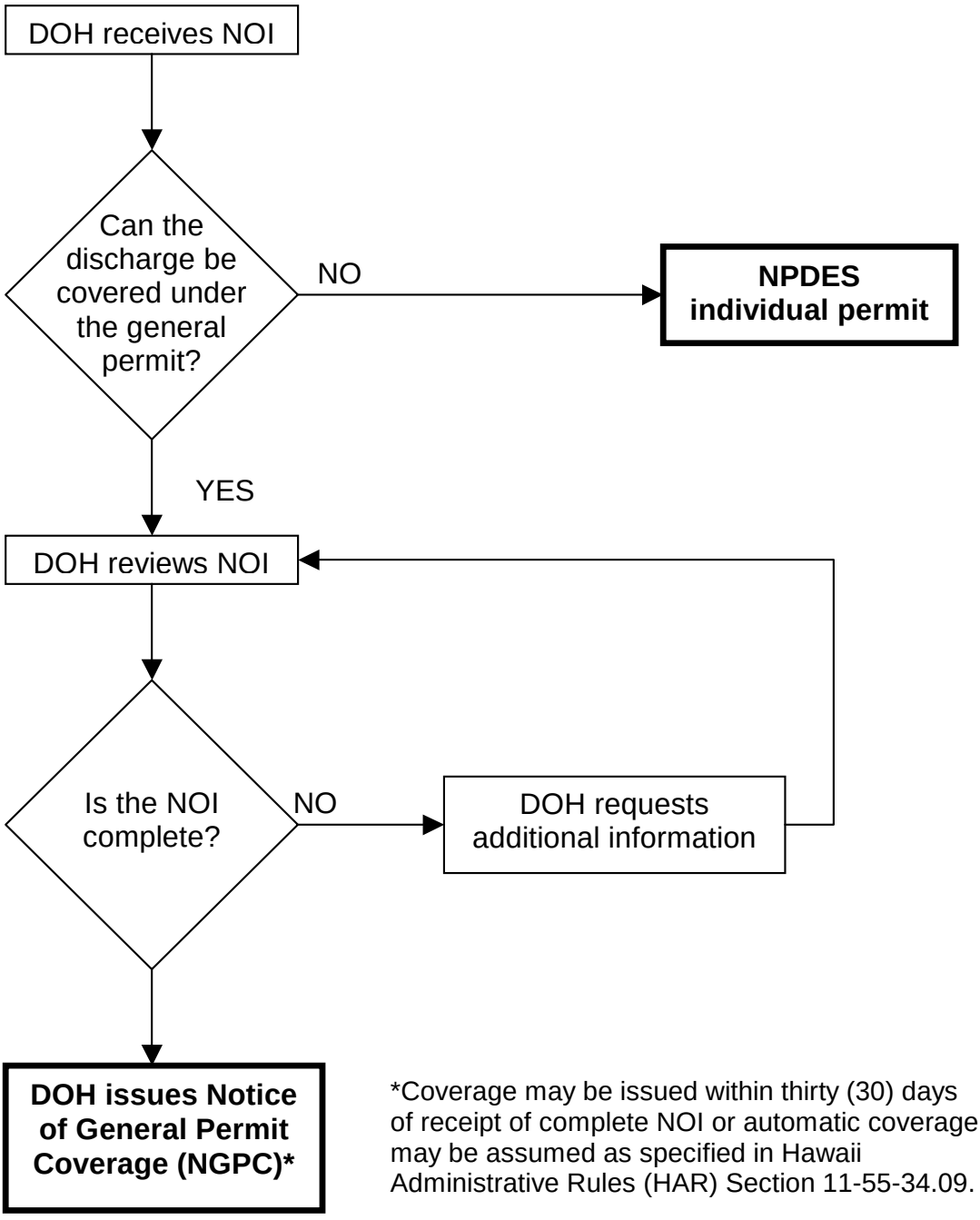
A. Documents

BMPs	-	Best Management Practices
CFR	-	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWB	-	Clean Water Branch of the Department of Health, State of Hawaii
DA	-	Department of the Army (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issues a DA Permit under Section 404 of the CWA)
DOH	-	State of Hawaii Department of Health
FR	-	Federal Regulations
HAR	-	Hawaii Administrative Rules
HRS	-	Hawaii Revised Statutes
NAICS	-	North American Industrial Classification System
NGPC	-	Notice of General Permit Coverage
NOI	-	Notice of Intent
NOC	-	Notice of Cessation
NPDES	-	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCRA	-	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	-	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SIC	-	Standard Industrial Classification
SWPCP	-	Storm Water Pollution Control Plan
WQC	-	Water Quality Certification (issued by the Clean Water Branch - Section 401 of the CWA)
WWB	-	Wastewater Branch

B. Units

cfs	-	cubic feet per second
mgd	-	million gallons per day
mg/l	-	milligrams per liter = 1000 micrograms per liter
µg/l	-	micrograms per liter
NTU	-	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
SF	-	square foot or square feet

NPDES General Permit Coverage Processing Flowchart



*Coverage may be issued within thirty (30) days of receipt of complete NOI or automatic coverage may be assumed as specified in Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Section 11-55-34.09.

06-17-97